

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY 2013 JUN 24 PM 3:49

CCR CERTIFICATION FORM

CALENDAR YEAR 2012

Southeast Noxapater Water Assoc.
Public Water Supply Name

800009

List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Community public water system to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR. Since this is the first year of electronic delivery, we request you mail or fax a hard copy of the CCR and Certification Form to MSDH. Please check all boxes that apply.

Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: *(Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)*

- Advertisement in local paper (attach copy of advertisement)
- On water bills (attach copy of bill)
- Email message (MUST Email the message to the address below)
- Other _____

Date(s) customers were informed: 5/29/13 / /

CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery methods used _____

Date Mailed/Distributed: ___ / ___ / ___

CCR was distributed by Email (MUST Email MSDH a copy) Date Emailed: ___ / ___ / ___

- As a URL (Provide URL _____)
- As an attachment
- As text within the body of the email message

CCR was published in local newspaper. *(Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)*

Name of Newspaper: Winston County Journal

Date Published: 5/29/13

CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)* Date Posted: 6/20/13

Winston County Library

CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the following address (DIRECT URL REQUIRED):

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the 2012 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above and that I used distribution methods allowed by the SDWA. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the public water system officials by the Mississippi State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply.

Charlie E. Persons
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6-19-2013
Date

Deliver or send via U.S. Postal Service:
Bureau of Public Water Supply
P.O. Box 1700
Jackson, MS 39215

May be faxed to:
(601)576-7800

May be emailed to:
Melanie.Yankowski@msdh.state.ms.us

2012 Drinking Water Quality Report

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to report that your water has passed all testing required by the EPA and MDH.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Southeast Noxapater Water Association pumps water from the Lower Wilcox Aquifer using two deep wells.

Source water assessment and its availability

The SWA is available for viewing by appointment.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

How can I get involved?

If you have questions or concerns and wish to be included on the Board meeting agenda, Please Call Gene Persons at 662/803-6622.

CCR Delivery

This CCR will be published in the Winston County Journal; it will not be mailed or direct delivered.

*****April 1, 2013 MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING*****

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007 - December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice.

Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. This is to notify you that as of this date, your water system has completed the monitoring requirements, and is now in compliance with the Radionuclides Rule. If you have any questions, please contact Karen Walters, Director of Compliance & Enforcement, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at (601)576-7518.

Additional Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Southeast Noxapater Water Assn is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>MCL,</u>	<u>Your</u>	<u>Range</u>		<u>Sample</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
	<u>or</u>	<u>TT, or</u>		<u>Low</u>	<u>High</u>			
	<u>MRDLG</u>	<u>MRDL</u>	<u>Water</u>					

Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	1.9	0.9	2.5	2012	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.04546	NA		2010	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Erosion of natural deposits
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source	
Inorganic Contaminants								
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	2	2011	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	Definition
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please contact:

Contact Name: Gene Persons

Address:

P.O.Box 301

Noxapater, MS 39346

Phone: 662/803-6622

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI COUNTY OF WINSTON

Before the undersigned authority of said county and state personally appeared -Chasatie Fisher- County of Winston, State of Mississippi, Winston County Journal duly sworn, both depose and say that the publication of this notice hereto affixed has been made in said newspaper for 1 consecutive week(s), to-wit:

Vol. 120, No. 22, on the 29, day of May, 2013

Vol. _____, No. _____, on the _____, day of _____, 2013

Vol. _____, No. _____, on the _____, day of _____, 2013

Vol. _____, No. _____, on the _____, day of _____, 2013

Vol. _____, No. _____, on the _____, day of _____, 2013

Sworn to and subscribed to this the 4 day of June, 2013
Me the undersigned Notary Public of said County and State.

By: Susan D. Adcock

Chasatie Fisher



Printer's fee 13.00

Southeast Noxapater Water Association 2013 Drinking Water Quality Report

We are pleased to report that your water has passed all testing required by the EPA and MDH.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other chronic diseases, and young children are more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC's Guidelines for Community Water Systems (CWS) (2006) provides information on the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Southeast Noxapater Water Association pumps water from the Lower Wilcox Aquifer using two deep wells.

Source water assessment and its availability

The SWA is available for viewing by appointment.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may occasionally be contaminated with naturally occurring substances. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily mean that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

How can I get involved?

If you have questions or concerns and wish to be included on the Board meeting agenda, please call Gene Persons at 662-803-5622.

CCR Delivery

This CCR will be published in the Winston County Journal; it will not be mailed or direct delivered.

APRIL 1, 2013 MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007. December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples. Although this was not the result of fraction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. This is to notify you that as of this date, your water system has completed the monitoring requirements and is now in compliance with the Radionuclides Rule. If you have any questions, please contact Karen Walters, Director of Compliance & Enforcement, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at (601) 576-5118.

Additional Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead enters your water from lead-based solder in your water system associated with service lines and home plumbing. Southeast Noxapater Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. For more information on testing for lead and steps you can take to minimize exposure to lead, visit the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA requires public water systems which have a minimum of 15 connections or serve at least 25 people to monitor the quality of their water. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those that exceeded the MCL are listed. All low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Monitoring all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. The EPA and the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because of their potential to occur in our water. The EPA and the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because of their potential to occur in our water. The EPA and the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because of their potential to occur in our water. The EPA and the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because of their potential to occur in our water.

Contaminant	MCL or TT of MCL	Year	Range	Sample	Typical Source			
Chlorine (as Cl ₂)	4 #	18	0.9	2.5	2012	No	Water additive used to control bacteria	
Biogenic Contaminant								
Iron (ppm)	2	0.0454	NA	2010	No	Discharge of drilling water, erosion of natural deposits		
Inorganic Contaminant								
Lead (action level at consumer tap) (ppb)	0	15	2	2011	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	

Term	Definition
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water that EPA believes would pose no appreciable risk to health. MCLGs do not allow for a margin of safety for vulnerable populations or drinking water treatment technology.
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG as the treatment technology allows.
TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: Some EPA regulations are not in effect at MCL. EPA may grant a variance or exemption to a public water system if it can demonstrate that compliance with the MCL is impracticable and that the water system is taking every other step to protect the health of its customers.
MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal: The level of a disinfectant which would provide the margin of safety for the disinfection process to control microbial pathogens.
MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfection Level: The level of a disinfectant which is required to be maintained in drinking water to control microbial pathogens. There is a continuous process of disinfection allowed in drinking water. There is a continuous process of disinfection allowed in drinking water.
MNR	Maximum Nitrate Reduction: A standard for nitrate in drinking water.
MP	State Approved Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please contact:
 Address: 1010 W. 5th St.
 N. Winston, MS 39362
 Phone: 662-803-5622
 E-mail: info@swa.com